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GLENDON

YORK UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITÉ YORK

EDITION SPÉCIALE

25e ANNIVERSAIRE



BILINGUAL HIGHER EDUCATION

Congratulations Glendon, on your twenty-fifth anniversary.

The world is a very different place from what it was a quarter century ago. So is Canada, alas, and York University as well. In all spheres, we have seen idealism first give way to self-assertion, and then begin to reassert itself. In all, we see the ongoing struggle between particularism - with its attractions and constraints - and a larger, grander but sometimes less engaging vision. In all we continue to strive for balance, but it eludes us still.

Glendon College as we know it today expresses a liberal vision of higher education, a commitment to a bilingual and multicultural Canada, an argument for the decentralized university. All of those aspirations were part of the original vision of Glendon. So they remain, though they

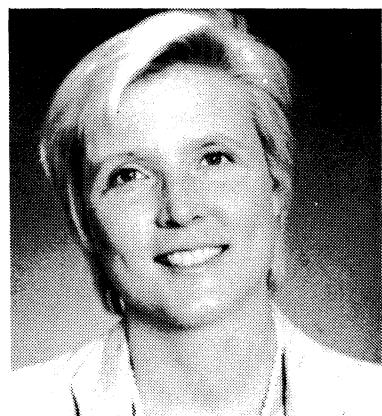
are expressed in a somewhat different vernacular. May these beliefs continue to sustain Glendon as it enters its next period of development.

My best wishes go to the past and present students, faculty and staff of Glendon. You are extremely fortunate to have been part of one of the most interesting experiments in the history of Canadian universities. You will have to work hard to ensure that this experiment continues to work in the future. The rest of the university may not always understand you, may not always support you as you think you ought to be supported, but all of York respects Glendon's ambition and



accomplishments.
Harry Arthurs
President
York University

FIDELE A L'EDUCATION HUMANISTE



Glendon College's motto, "Alteri Saeculo", refers to a passage in Cicero about the planting of trees and is roughly translated as "For future generations". The arboreal reference is immediately transparent. The future thinking of the founders of the College is impressive. When immersion was unheard of and when Toronto was strictly unicultural, they dared to set up a university founded on the principles of universality.

L'éducation humaniste est à la base du concept de Glendon : une université qui rapproche et unit des groupes linguistiques et culturels différents, favorise la communication des idées et la compréhension des différences. On y demeure fidèle aux valeurs traditionnelles de l'éducation postsecondaire, porte d'accès vers l'avenir.

The first universities in Europe functioned much like Glendon. Students who spoke French, Italian, German and Spanish, studied in Latin. The process of learning to think in another language, with other structures, adds a unique aspect to the cognitive development of students. The great 16th century philosopher, Montaigne, was the product of just such an education. I have no doubt that Glendon's graduates will figure among the leaders in the 21st century.

Pareil à l'arbre de Cicéron, Glendon est une assurance sur l'avenir. Ses racines, son tronc, ses branches, ce sont ses employés, ses enseignants, ses étudiants; ses bourgeons ce sont leurs talents respectifs et leurs qualités intellectuelles et humaines. C'est dans l'être humain que s'épanouit l'humanisme auquel aspire l'institution. La sculpture de la "personne complète", sur le mur extérieur de l'amphithéâtre, symbolise cette aspiration vers l'universel. Nous faisons notre cette maxime de l'écrivain latin, Térence : "Rien de ce qui est humain ne m'est étranger."

Roseann Runte
Principal

UNIQUE NATURE

ET EN 1966 GLENDON FUT CREE

"I had thought it would take ten years for Glendon to become bilingual. It is taking twenty-five."--Escott Reid.

Marie-Josée Bélanger

Ils y étaient tous ou du moins les plus importants étaient présents : Lester B. Pearson, premier ministre du Canada, Murray Ross, président de York, Escott Reid, principal de Glendon, William Davis, ministre de l'Education de l'Ontario, Raymond T. Johnston, ministre du Revenu du Québec, tous les étudiants du campus et plus de 400 invités dont nos chers voisins du Valleyanna Drive. Ils étaient tous vêtus sobrement et écoutaient avec optimisme les discours solennels de leurs éminents dirigeants. Mais à quel événement spécial assistait donc cette foule le 30 septembre 1966?

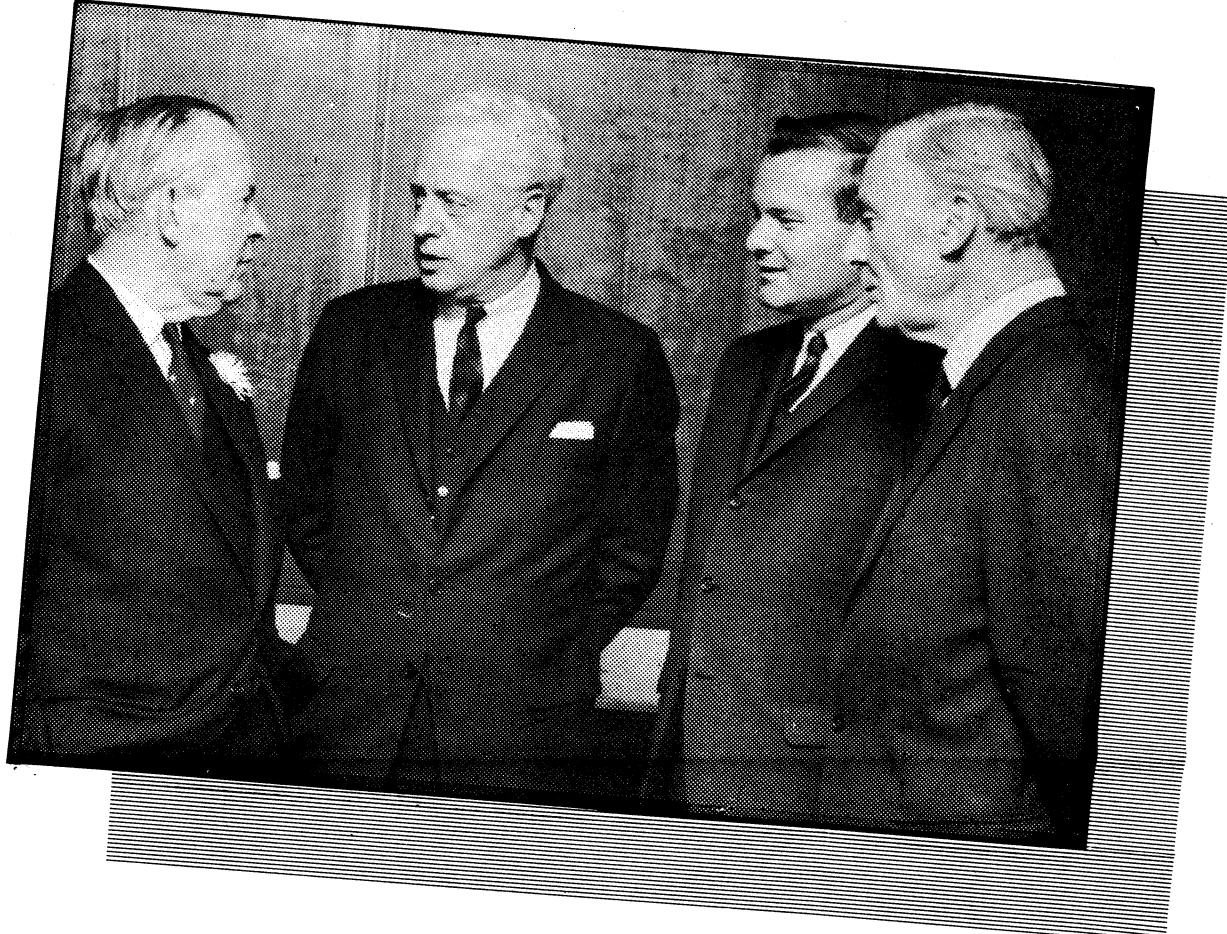
C'était à la cérémonie d'ouverture de notre exceptionnel Collège Glendon. Eh oui, figurez-vous que la nature unique de notre Collège ne date pas d'hier. Il y a déjà un peu plus de 25 ans, MM. Ross et Reid travaillaient avec acharnement à la conception de Glendon. Leur but était d'instaurer un collège d'enseignement supérieur où des programmes d'arts libéraux seraient dispensés afin de former des travailleurs distingués destinés à la fonction publique.

Afin d'atteindre leur objectif, ils ont dressé une liste de caractéristiques qui ont fait de Glendon un collège bien spécial.

Tout d'abord, MM. Ross et Reid voulaient limiter à mille le nombre d'étudiants à Glendon, à l'instar des collèges d'arts libéraux des Etats-Unis tels que Swarthmore, Reed et Amherst. M. Reid avait ensuite souligné qu'un collège qui a pour mandat de former des fonctionnaires autant à l'échelle municipale, provinciale, fédérale qu'internationale, se devait d'être bilingue. Toutefois, il n'était pas nécessaire d'être déjà bilingue pour être admis à Glendon. M. Reid espérait que ses étudiants acquerraient assez de connaissance de leur langue seconde au cours de leur quatre années d'études afin de pouvoir s'exprimer aisément dans l'une ou l'autre des langues officielles du

Ces deux caractéristiques, bien qu'idéales pour les étudiants allaient entraîner des coûts d'opération très élevés. Par conséquent, le choix des disciplines offertes a du être réduit. En 1966, un étudiant avait la possibilité de choisir sa spécialisation entre l'économie, l'anglais, le français, l'histoire, la philosophie, les sciences politiques et la sociologie. Malheureusement, le nombre limité de départements n'a pas attiré par la suite autant d'étudiants que les fondateurs avaient espérés.

MM. Ross et Reid ont aussi décidé que même si Glendon faisait partie de la grande



université York, il aurait son propre programme d'études et son propre corps professoral.

C'est ainsi qu'ont été introduits dans les débuts de Glendon les exigences telles que les quatre cours d'étude générale dans les domaines des sciences humaines, des sciences naturelles et de la logique. Il y avait ensuite les cours de langue seconde durant les deux pre-

mières années et pour les anglophones et pour les francophones. Enfin, les cours d'intérêt national, c'est-à-dire soit un cours de politique canadienne, soit un cours sur les problèmes socio-culturels nationaux de même qu'un cours se rapportant aux problèmes d'éthique sociale. Cependant, le nombre de cours

voir p. 4

Le Premier Ministre du Canada, Lester Pearson, le Dr. Murray Ross, président de York, le ministre de l'Education de l'Ontario, William Davis, M. Escott Reid, Principal du Collège Universitaire Glendon à sa fondation, un événement d'importance nationale.

PATH TO BILINGUALISM

Robert Mackey

For twenty-five years the cornerstone of bilingualism has helped to distinguish Glendon College from other Ontario university campuses. The development of its unique academic curriculum, however, has not been without some rather tumultuous moments.

The Tenebrous Years

During the first five years of its existence the college struggled. There was, first of all, difficulty in attracting qualified francophone teaching instructors to the Toronto area. Combine this with the limited number of departments and courses, outlined in the above article, and negative national publicity

received because of student radicalism. For many, Glendon was not living up to their expectations. The result was manifested through low first-year enrollment levels and an exodus of upper-year students.

Already extended finances, incurred by the small bilingual nature of the college, were strained a little further. Rumours began (and have not yet stopped) that Glendon College would be moved to the York campus in order to save money. Without the unique setting, it has always been argued that the college would be drowned by the unilingual anglophone population of the other campus.

These tenebrous years continued into the seventies. The

administration and faculty decided that drastic measures were needed to cope with this slow start.

In February of 1970 the Faculty Council Curriculum Committee voted to abolish compulsory second language training at the second-year level. It was suggested, at the time, that by reducing the work load on limited resources, the quality of instruction available to students would be improved.

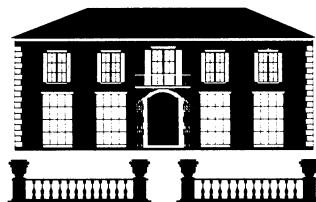
A *Pro Tem* news report, in September of the following academic year, indicated just how far student sentiment had become demoralized and was moving away from bilingualism. In particular, one student commented, "Glendon was an experiment that could have

worked... but it has lost its appeal because of compulsory French."

The real blow to bilingualism came in January of the New Year. A Presidential Task Force on the Future of Glendon College proposed to establish a second degree unilingual English programme. Students in the unilingual stream would have the option of studying only in English, although they would be required to take a course taught in English, focusing on French Canada.

Despite all these changes the bilingual focus of Glendon had not been eliminated. In only a few short years, dedication to this idea and hard work would

see p. 4



UNIQUE NATURE

BILINGUE
POUR LE RESTER

Guéoula Azincott, Danielle Reitzes et Marie-Josée Bélanger

Monsieur Bob Kanduth, le bras droit de l'Honorable Richard Allen, ministre des Collèges et des Universités, a bien voulu accorder une entrevue à des étudiantes de Glendon pour discuter de l'avenir des universités bilingues en Ontario.

A sa création, il y a de cela 25 ans, Glendon avait pour mandat de former des fonctionnaires. Actuellement ce rôle s'est affirmé pour plusieurs raisons dont l'acceptation du bilinguisme, l'augmentation de la demande et des moyens financiers et pédagogiques.

La pression des communautés francophones de l'Ontario a

été si forte que le gouvernement provincial a créé, l'an dernier, près d'Ottawa, un collège unilingue français. De plus, il envisage la création d'un second au nord de l'Ontario et même un troisième dans le sud-ouest de la province. Ces collèges sont des collèges communautaires qui offrent des formations techniques. De par son mandat, le collège universitaire Glendon vise à une formation plus théorique des fonctionnaires.

A la question : "Quelle est la différence entre les étudiants qui fréquentent les collèges unilingues et les collèges bilingues tels que Glendon?", M. Kanduth a répondu : "Faisons tout d'abord la distinction entre les collèges universitaires et les collèges communautaires. Les

collèges communautaires unilingues français ont leur raison d'être car les communautés francophones préfèrent, par souci d'identité, que tous les services leurs soient rendus dans leur langue maternelle. Les collèges universitaires comme Glendon attirent, du monde entier, des francophones qui souhaitent recevoir une formation approfondie dans les deux langues officielles."

La création de collèges unilingues français n'affecte donc en rien l'avenir de notre collège.

Lorsque la question hypothétique concernant l'effet sur Glendon d'une éventuelle séparation du Québec a été

soullevée, la réponse de M. Kanduth bien qu'évasive, sous-entendait que le bilinguisme aurait toujours le même importance.

Avec l'arrivée au pouvoir du NPD, les étudiants espéraient que la hausse de 35% pour les frais de scolarité, que le Conseil des universités voudrait appliquer, serait rejetée. A ce sujet, M. Randuth a affirmé que son gouvernement ferait son possible pour que les universités restent accessibles à tous.

La création des collèges unilingues étant un faux problème pour l'avenir de Glendon, il apparaît donc que pour son cinquantenaire, notre collège sera toujours bilingue.

■ Path

begin to effectuate positive results.

A Brightening Horizon
In 1980 a report entitled *Planning for a Liberal Arts Education in a Bilingual Context* recognized, once more, that bilingualism was continuing "to be a permanent priority in planning even though its realization has slowed down." Three factors, in fact, were hampering the process. First, an uncertainty of what is meant by "bilingualism". Second, the college's inability to attract sufficient numbers of students interested in becoming fully bilingual. Finally, insufficient

curriculum resources directed toward francophone students.

Five years later, then Principal Garigue wrote that Glendon was, once again, gradually achieving linguistic equality in a single bilingual programme. He predicted that if similar growth of recent years continued for another three or four years "the ideal will become reality".

Several important trends were to reflect on Glendon's future. The number of English speakers who had taken immersion classes and were demanding bilingual higher education was increasing; a shift in the

Franco-Ontarian population structure was putting a greater stress on bilingual structures around Toronto; greater activity was being created by national and international trading firms in the region; and, many mature students were seeking to acquire knowledge in their second language to qualify for better employment positions.

All this led to a significant result. Motion: "That as of July 1, 1987, all students registering in the first year of a degree programme at Glendon College will be required to complete a course at the 2000 level in their second language

by graduation. Normally students are encouraged to complete these courses by the end of second year."

It is obvious that the bilingual path Glendon has been following throughout the past twenty-five years has not been without its twists and detours. The future is not likely to be much easier.

Only perseverance by individuals whose names are much too numerous to list, have kept this noble idea and college alive. Only many more will help it to carry on.

■ Crée

destinés à la culture générale était relativement élevé et par le fait même restreignait le choix de cours des étudiants. Certains de ces cours obligatoires ont alors été supprimés depuis.

Situé dans un site enchanteur au cœur du Toronto métro, Glendon était isolé du campus principal par une distance d'environ 21km. Cet emplacement présentait pour les étudiants, qui étaient exclusivement du premier cycle, autant d'avantages que d'inconvénients. Il est évident qu'il était difficile pour eux de rencontrer des étudiants des autres branches telles que la géographie et la chimie ainsi que ceux des deuxième et troisième cycles. En revanche, il était plus facile, d'une part, de créer des liens durables à l'intérieur d'une petite communauté et, d'autre part,

de rencontrer les professeurs après les heures de cours.

L'ouverture de Glendon ne c'est cependant pas passée sans embûche. M. Reid, qui avait invité plusieurs hommes politiques dans le but d'attirer de bons étudiants au Collège pour les années à venir, était très déçu de l'accueil fort peu chaleureux qu'un groupe d'étudiants leur avaient réservé. En effet, des étudiants avaient organisé une manifestation contre le premier ministre du Canada car celui-ci n'avait pas tenu sa promesse à l'égard de la création d'un système de bourses fédérales qui seraient venu en aide aux étudiants de niveau universitaire.

Malgré cet événement inattendu, le 30 septembre 1966 a marqué une étape importante à l'évolution du Collège Glendon.

GLENDON'S PRINCIPALS

1965-70
E. Reid

1970-1975
A.V. Tucker

1975-1980
D.L. McQueen

1980-1987
P. Garigue

1987-88
E. Hopkins

1988-present
R. Runte

RESIDENCE

LIFE IN RESIDENCE: THEN AND NOW

Kate Quinn

So you've got problems with living in residence. Maybe you think the rules about quiet hours and escorting guests are too strict. Do you think you pay too much for residence (you might be right there!). Maybe you find it difficult to live in a place which sometimes seems more like a goldfish bowl than a home (ever try dating someone

who lives on campus?!). Well, let me tell you, it could be worse.

Things in residence have changed over the years. I personally thank God, but my father personally questions Him about this. Gilles Fortin tells me that even in 1982, when he used to visit the women-only houses of Hilliard, he felt a need to keep a low profile and not advertise his (male - ooh shocking) presence on the floor.

DID YOU KNOW?

• • •
Glendon

Glendon gets its name from the land itself. Glen means narrow valley, so Glendon refers to the valley of the Don river.

• • •
Wood

Wood Residence is the older of the two residence buildings. In 1963, when the students moved in, half of it, D and E Houses, was reserved for the women, the other half, for the men.

• • •
Hilliard

When the second residence building was established it was designated the women's residence, and so it was appropriately named after Dr. Marion Hilliard. Dr. Hilliard, a physician and author, was the Chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Women's College Hospital from 1947 to 1957.

• • •
Frost

The Leslie Frost Library gets its name from the premier of Ontario at the time of the founding of York University. Leslie Frost was premier from 1949 to 1961 and died in 1975 at the age of 80.

• • •
Reid

There is a dirt road that runs from behind Wood residence to just above the Proctor Field House. This is called the Escott Reid Walk, named for Glendon's first principal, a former Canadian Ambassador to West Germany and High Commissioner to India and New Delhi.

• • •
Proctor

The Proctor Field House is named for John Proctor who was on the first Board of Governors of York University. He was a man who was involved with many sports associations, including the advisory board for the Toronto Argonauts and youth hockey and tennis clubs.

• • •
Chedington

What we now know as Chedington was originally part of the Glendon estate and was built by the Woods. In time, Mr. and Mrs. Wood gave it to their daughter and her second husband for their use. Mrs. Wood eventually left it to her granddaughter who sold it to a developer.

This information was compiled by Kate Quinn

This is nothing compared to what it used to be like.

An article from the October 1, 1969 edition of *Pro Tem* tells the story of one Peggy Reece. Peggy had a male friend in her room until 1:15 in the morning. Just imagine what those two might have been up to! Not only that, but the same man was seen leaving after visiting hours the next two nights. (Ye gods and little fishes! Did the woman have no sense of propriety?)

You thought you had problems with a lack of privacy. At least the night porters aren't still reporting to all and sundry what time John Smith left Mary Jones' room - or didn't leave her room. Need I say more?

Miss Reece lived in A-House Hilliard in 1969, and it seems that A-House was a pretty strict

Reece declared, "I think that if I thought I could get away with it I would (break the rules again) but other than that, I wouldn't." Her peers from A-House (the jury) who obviously didn't think much of her having a male guest over (maybe because they didn't have them, too?) sentenced her to two weeks of suspended visiting privileges followed by two weeks when she could only have guests on weekends.

My father can only wish his daughter lived in such a place. Instead, just a few days ago I was disturbed (not to mention intrigued) by the sound of a bed. A creaking bed, a bed that creaked very rhythmically. I don't think that someone was jumping up and down on it and using it as a trampoline either. I hope not anyway, one could



Though some things have changed in residence over the years, others have remained the same. Photo: *Pro Tem's* archives

and quiet place to live at that time. B-House Hilliard, on the other hand, was a rough and tumble, thoroughly revolutionary and liberal place. The same night that Miss Reece was facing her trial-by-jury, B-House voted to allow visitors 24 hours a day. This was obviously the first step on the road to ruin, since B and A Houses (not to mention the basement) are now (don't fall out of your seats) co-ed.

In the meantime, poor Miss

hurt one's head that way. Besides, I would hate to think I was being disturbed by that.

By the way, about complaints that it's expensive to live in residence: it is, it always was. Gilles Fortin showed me a brochure from the early 1970's and it said (in bold print no less!): Living in residence is not cheap. Of course they had maid service to vacuum, dust and change the linens once a week, and the doctor and nurse used to make housecalls...

25^e ANNIVERSAIRE
25TH ANNIVERSARY**HISTORY**

GLENDON
YORK UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITÉ YORK

Before the estate on Bayview and Lawrence became known as "Glendon College" a series of events had to take place. The location of a second university in Toronto was much discussed and well planned before the decision was made to turn the Wood's property into York University. The birth of the University's first campus would occur 11 years after the owner

Julie Ireton

began making plans to develop the estate into a botanical garden in 1950. In co-operation with the Faculty of Forestry, the Botany Department planted native and exotic shrubs on the grounds.

However, due to a need for the University of Toronto to expand, the idea of using the Glendon estate solely as a botanical garden was abandoned. A plan was set about to create a residential university on the Glendon Estate. It was

"The birth of the University's first campus would occur 11 years after the owner of the Glendon Estate bequeathed the property to the University of Toronto."

of the Glendon Estate bequeathed the property to the University of Toronto.

Agnes Wood died in 1950. She and her husband, Edward Wood, had shared enthusiasm for the development of the Glendon Estate during their lives. In her last will and testament, Mrs. Wood stated: The University of Toronto "shall use the property devised in whole or in part, in connection with the work of the department of Botany of University of Toronto".

The Botanical Garden Committee of the Department of Botany of University of Toronto

decided that the property would be given to York University by University of Toronto.

The prospects of a residential university in the high-priced, quiet neighbourhood, angered citizens. The local residents feared that high-rise residences and large parking lots would ruin the beautiful garden-like Estate. It was therefore necessary to have all the University's plans approved by the North York City Council, the Metropolitan Planning Board, the Metropolitan Conservation Authority, and the Ontario Municipal Board.

After U of T had decided to

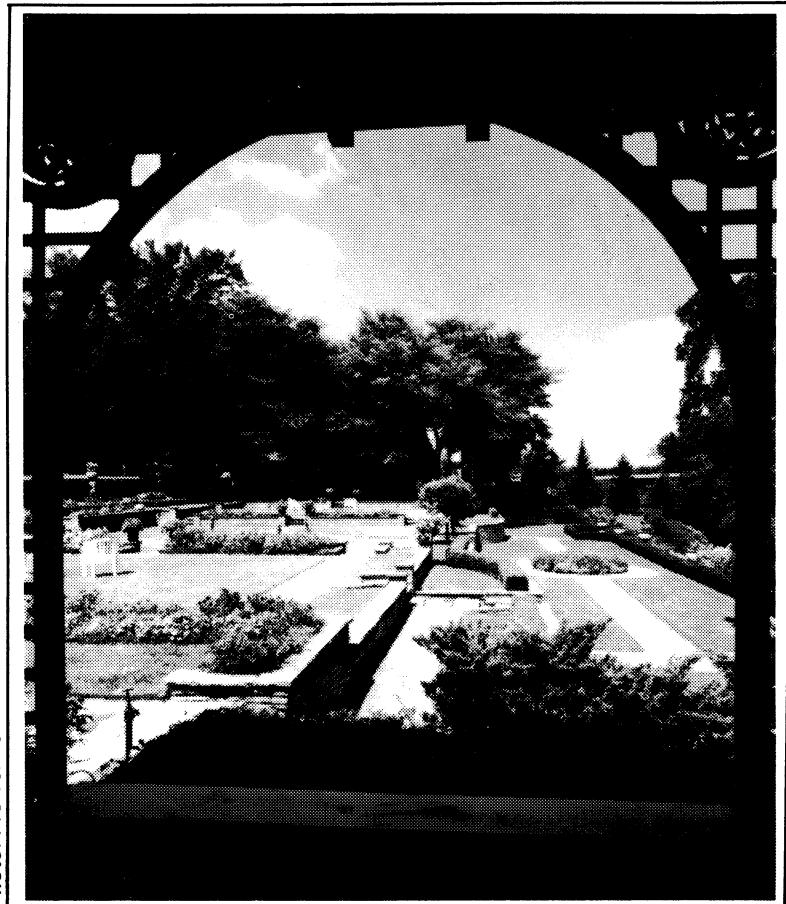


Photo: Pro Tem's archives

abandon the botanical garden idea at the Glendon Estate, some people felt that Mrs. Wood's will had been violated. However, it was apparent that it depended on how one interpreted the statement in the will, as to whether one felt that her wishes had been fulfilled or not. Mrs. Wood and her husband had hoped their estate would become a botanical garden, but she had given the property to the University of Toronto to use as they saw fit.

When plans for the develop-

ment of the Glendon Estate had been approved by the Board of Governors and the community's Councils, the following rules and features were agreed to :

- 90% of land would remain as green areas and would be open to the public.
- the park-like features of the estate would be improved and enhanced and as few trees as possible would be removed during building.
- buildings would be limited to 35 feet and would be at least 50 feet from the south limit of the property (which borders the private residences on Valleyanna Dr.).
- the University would be forbidden to use any of the Don Valley slope for building residences.
- parking would be limited - only one parking space would be allocated for every 2 members of students and faculty (to avoid the creation of monstrous parking lots).

York University complied with the various rules and restrictions proposed by the community. The first classes at York University's Glendon campus began in September of 1961. In five years, the larger York campus was ready and available to accommodate York's many new students. York's first campus became Glendon College in 1965 as part of the University's college system.

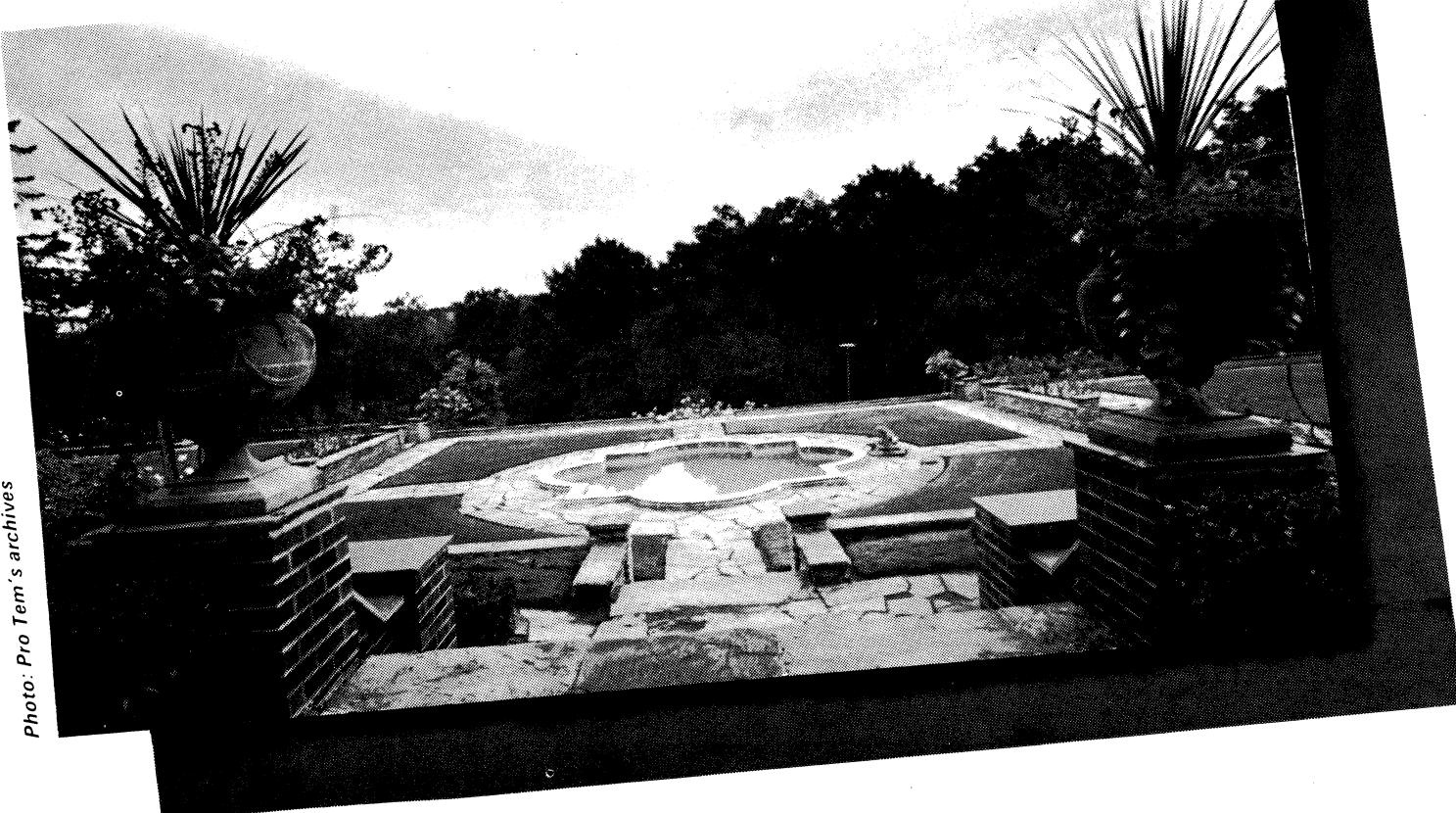


Photo: Pro Tem's archives

UN RETOUR AUX SOURCES

Jacques Vézina

Les premiers propriétaires du domaine qu'occupe présentement le Collège Glendon furent des pionniers originaires du Yorkshire. En 1861, la famille Burke, qui possède plusieurs fermes adjacentes, vend la propriété à John Russell dont la famille continuera l'exploitation fermeière des deux côtés de la rivière Don jusqu'en 1920. Le financier torontois E.R. Wood s'en porte alors acquéreur et, pour lui donner une allure aristocratique dans la tradition de l'époque, lui donne le nom de "Glendon Hall".

Edward Wood habite alors "Wymilwood" à Queen's Park Crescent. A l'approche de la retraite, seul avec son épouse Agnes, il désire s'éloigner du centre de Toronto à l'exemple de plusieurs de ses amis. Par ailleurs, l'Université de Toronto a des projets d'expansion et il n'est pas trop difficile de convaincre Wood, dont la générosité est légendaire, de faire don de "Wymilwood" à Victoria College qui le transforme en résidence pour étudiantes.

Autodidacte et "self-made-man"
Né à Peterborough en 1866, Edward Wood travaille d'abord comme télégraphiste et c'est le déménagement de la compagnie dont il devait par la suite devenir président, Dominion Securities Corporation, qui l'amène à Toronto en 1884. Autodidacte, il réussit par ses propres moyens à amasser une immense fortune et à devenir l'un des hommes les plus riches de Toronto. En 1929, au début de la soixantaine, il décide de se retirer pour céder la place à ses associés plus jeunes.

Marié à Agnes Smart depuis 1891, il connaît des moments difficiles dans sa vie familiale : la mort en bas âge de son fils William et le mariage, malgré son opposition, de sa fille Mildred à dix-huit ans à E.S. Reid. Le mariage cependant ne dure qu'assez longtemps pour donner aux Wood une petite-fille, Beverly, qu'ils adorent. Mildred, pour sa part, se remariera plus tard avec un M. Fleming, ce qui lui valut de rentrer dans les bonnes grâces de son père qui lui fera cadeau de "Chedington", site sur lequel on projette d'ériger maintenant des condominiums (voir *Pro Tem* du 5 février).

Construction de "Glendon Hall"
Les travaux de construction de "Glendon Hall" s'échelonnent sur trois ans. Il faut d'abord construire une route à travers

la propriété pour ériger la maison sur le site qui tire le plus meilleur parti possible du magnifique panorama qu'offre l'escarpement vers la rivière Don. Les architectes, Molesworth, West & Secord, conçoivent une maison dont les lignes simples reflètent le sens des proportions et un souci de sobre élégance. Glendon Hall d'ailleurs donnera le ton aux autres maisons cossues que les amis de Wood construiront dans le voisinage.

Il est difficile aujourd'hui de concevoir l'élégance de l'intérieur du Manoir Glendon quand les Wood l'habitaient, mais un document photographique réalisé en 1950 à la demande de la petite-fille des Wood révèle une élégance cossue où les tableaux, les bibelots et les meubles de style font bon ménage avec de magnifiques tapis, des boiseries et des meubles commandés spécialement pour la maison à des artisans canadiens.

Dès l'entrée, des meubles en fer forgé contrastent avec le damassé des murs et le marbre des planchers. On peut avoir une petite idée du souci du détail en examinant les plafonds, surtout celui de la "galerie" qui menait du living-room, à droite - où se trouve maintenant la librairie - et la salle à dîner, à gauche, et en contemplant la courbe élégante de l'escalier qui conduit à l'étage.

Un portrait d'Agnes Wood par le portraitiste Joshua Smith nous montre une femme élégante, il va de soi, mais aussi d'une très grande beauté.

Des jardins magnifiques
Une promenade sur le campus ne donne qu'une impression très vague de l'aménagement paysager de la propriété des Wood. Imaginez un grand parc de 70 acres - les 55 autres laissés en exploitation fermeière - où un chemin en serpentin mène de la grille, sur l'avenue Bayview, au Manoir.

L'entrée actuelle, à la hauteur de Lawrence, était l'entrée de service alors que la grille principale, beaucoup plus imposante et tellement plus belle, maintenant verrouillée, est un peu plus au sud. Le chemin qui mène de cette grille au manoir existe toujours, mais les lits de fleurs et les arbrisseaux qui le bordaient ont malheureusement disparu.

Au premier détour, il y avait un verger dont la magnifique pelouse rappelait celle des parcs du château de Windsor, avec des serres le long de la route de service. C'est maintenant là que se dresse le Pavillon York, et la

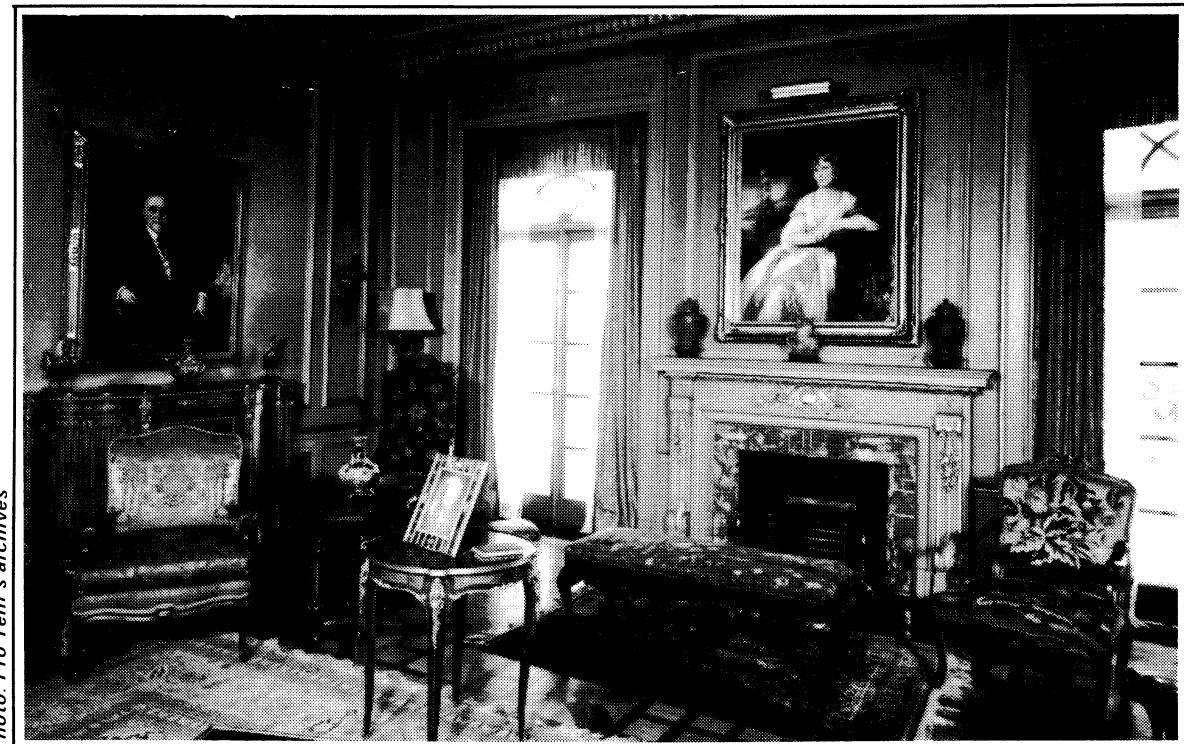


Photo: Pro Tem's archives

maison du gardien, en face, est occupée aujourd'hui par les services de santé.

On trouve encore, un peu partout sur le campus, des vestiges du parc où l'on avait transplanté un à un des arbres de plusieurs espèces pour créer l'arboretum, embryon du jardin botanique dont rêvait Agnes Wood. Inspirée par le professeur R.B. Thomson du département de botanique de l'Université de Toronto, elle fait aménager des jardins à la française autour de la maison, dont un splendide jardin en contrebas avec une fontaine. La roseraie, avec sa pièce d'eau, et les massifs de fleurs de toutes sortes démontrent bien l'ampleur des travaux et le souci du détail.

Mais Glendon Hall n'est pas un musée et la Bibliothèque Frost a remplacé le terrain de boules et le tennis, et la Résidence Wood le golf miniature. **Une rocaille mène à la rivière**
La pente abrupte qui descend vers la rivière une vingtaine de mètres plus bas est transformée en une splendide rocaille. On y transporte des grosses pierres, construit des murets et place des dalles qui conduisent, à travers les roches et le tapis de fleurs, au chemin qui borde la rivière. Là, sur une petite île, E.R. Wood fait même construire une maison de jeu pour sa petite-fille.

Un jardin botanique pour Toronto

Après la mort de son mari en 1941, Agnes Wood continue de vivre à Glendon Hall et d'y diriger les travaux d'aménagement dans le but de voir la propriété transformée en jardin botanique après sa mort. C'est dans cette intention d'ailleurs qu'elle lègue la propriété à l'Université de Toronto à son



Photo: Pro Tem's archives

décès en 1950, mais sans restreindre l'utilisation de la propriété à d'autres fins. En octobre 1954, l'ouragan "Hazel" s'abat sur la région de Toronto et anéantit littéralement la rocaille que l'on avait mis tant de soins à aménager. Les jardins eux-mêmes n'y échappent pas et requièrent d'important et coûteux travaux de réaménagement.

Création de l'Université York
Vers la fin des années 1950, le conseil des gouverneurs de l'Université de Toronto juge la création d'une seconde université plus importante qu'un jardin botanique et malgré les objections des propriétaires avoisinants, on obtient finalement l'approbation des plans d'aménagement de ce qui deviendra en 1961 le campus du Collège Glendon.

Ces photos d'archives montrent le décor original du Manoir Glendon, un décor grandiose.

25^e ANNIVERSAIRE
25TH ANNIVERSARY
GLENDON
 YORK UNIVERSITY
 UNIVERSITÉ YORK
ACTIVITES**THIRTY YEARS OF NEWS REPORTING**

Pro Tem's staff members from 1978. From left to right: Dave Moulton, Stephen Lubin, Brian Barber, Dave Gray and Garth Brownscombe.

Photo: Pro Tem's archives

Patrick Banville,
(Editor 1987-88)

In 1962, a group of students decided to get together and establish a newspaper for the newly formed York University. Unable to come up with a suitable name, the students opted to give this newspaper a temporary name: the latin phrase of "for the time being". The name stuck. *Pro Tem*, or "for the time being", is celebrating its 30th anniversary.

Published as "York Student Weekly", *Pro Tem*'s humble beginning was a few mimeographed 8-1/2" x 14" foolscap papers stapled together, typed on an old Underwood. (Which, by the way, is still in the editor's office.)

Pro Tem appeared in this fashion for three years until 1965, when it changed into newspaper tabloid format.

The editorial stance of *Pro Tem* has also changed in the last thirty years. The early issues, as "The Student Weekly of York University", concentrated a great deal on the new university's role in society.

From the Vietnam war, bilingualism, abortion and capital punishment, to excessive card playing in the common room, *Pro Tem* was unafrain to tackle many important issues.

In 1966, *Pro Tem* elected to stay at York's original campus and became the Student Weekly of Glendon College. At the newly opened York Campus, Excalibur became York's community newspaper. Despite the smaller campus circulation and readership, *Pro Tem* continued

to address vital questions.

In 1967, *Pro Tem* published an exposé on the Federal government. The Pearson government denied stopping American draft-dodgers from entering Canada. Yet, two *Pro Tem* reporters were arrested at the Canada-US border by the RCMP for posing as would-be draft-dodgers.

From the scandal it created, *Pro Tem* was the only student newspaper mentioned in Senator Keith Davy's "Report on Media" dealing with university press.

Closer to home, *Pro Tem* has always been a source of change on the campus, from the fight to keep Glendon Hall open to students in 1965, to the opposition of the Chedington Condominiums in recent years.

The most persistent fight, and probably the most enjoyable, is the one against our elected student representatives, better known as the Glendon College Student Union (GCSU). The GCSU and the student press have occasionally enjoyed good (sometimes uneasy) but most often strained, relations.

Most of the disputes are, of course, centred over money: how the Council spends it and what it gives to *Pro Tem*. The student politicians claim they need some kind of control because the unelected newspaper staff is not accountable to anyone. The student journalists claim that any control is a direct attack on the freedom of the press and an attempt to impose censorship. So the battle lines are drawn.

Aside from a few skirmishes in the early years, the question of funding the student paper came to a head in November 1969, when *Pro Tem* was forced to cease publication early due to lack of money.

Again in 1978, money problems forced *Pro Tem* to temporarily stop printing.

The question of financial responsibility at *Pro Tem* came to the forefront in 1980. The

editor, Joe Holmes, was extravagant in both his editorials and the management of the newspaper. Volume 20 not only completely changed its format by looking more like a magazine but also published an incredible number of pages every week. The smallest issue of the year had 16 pages.

The amicable relationship between student politicians and journalists persisted throughout the years.

In 1982, the GCSU attempted to close down *Pro Tem* and in 1984, some *Pro Tem* staff stayed all night in the newspaper office, afraid that someone would change the locks on the office doors.

Volume 26, in 1986, was more famous for its budget battles with the GCSU than anything it printed that year.

While the battle between the student union and the student paper occupied a lot of time, the student press is addressing and will continue to address any issues important to the student body.

Love it, hate it, or don't even read it, *Pro Tem* is an integral part of Glendon College. The last 30 years might have been great, nothing special, or just plain bad, it nevertheless helped each new generation of students to keep informed about the important issues of the day, on campus and off.

Happy 30th birthday, *Pro Tem*.

MAISON DE LA CULTURE

La Maison de la Culture a ouvert ses portes en 1984. Elle est située au rez-de-chaussé du Manoir Glendon. Avec son plafond élevé, ses fenêtres donnant sur le ravin et ses portes à la française, cette salle pleine de lumière est à la fois élégante et contemporaine.

Le premier directeur, Jean Benedek, était un artiste très doué. Avec sa femme Jocelyne, qui fut son adjointe et qui le remplaça, il créa une programmation ambitieuse et variée. Il encouragea beaucoup de jeunes artistes.

Les activités de la Maison de la Culture contribuèrent à enrichir la vie de Glendon. Elles sont le reflet du caractère bilingue de Glendon et de la composition multiculturelle de Toronto et l'Ontario.

Depuis septembre 1990, la nouvelle directrice de la Maison, Jean Thérèse Riley a le mandat

d'accentuer le caractère franco-phone de la Maison et d'agrandir le rayonnement de toutes les disciplines artistiques. Un conseil d'administration et une campagne de financement sont planifiés. De nouvelles ressources financières extérieures permettront à la Maison de jouer un plus grand rôle pour promouvoir le fait français à Toronto et pour offrir un point de ralliement pour tous les francophones de Toronto.

La programmation des prochains mois s'annonce intéressante : Une exposition de 50 Portrait d'Ecrivains Québécois par l'écrivain/peintre Montréalais (gagnant du prix Molson) Daniel Gagnon du 28 février au 22 mars; une lecture bilingue à l'occasion de la semaine de la femme, mercredi le 6 mars, où liront Lola Tastevin et Marguerite Anderson; un concert de Musique de la Renaissance

en Angleterre et en France, présentée par le groupe Pro Amore Musicae, le 12 mars; une conférence par la célèbre spécialiste Brigitte Massin sur "Mozart le voyageur" le 13 ou le 14 mars, et un "Hommage à Northrop Frye" par M.T. Kelly (gagnant du prix du Gouverneur Général en 1987) présenté par Alain Baudot à l'occasion du visionnement du film de l'ONF "The Scholar In Society" le 19 au 26 mars. A suivre.

Les programmes de la Maison de la Culture sont gratuits. Tout le monde est invité. Les heures d'ouverture sont du lundi au vendredi de 12h à 16h, et en plus le jeudi de 18h à 20h30. Pendant le mois de mars, venez nous rencontrer et prendre un café. Pour ceux qui ont des suggestions ou sont prêts à s'impliquer, prenez contact avec Jean Riley à son bureau, 487-6730.

ACTIVITIES

PROVIDING QUALITY BROADCASTING

Naomi Lee Fook

It may be difficult to tell now, but Radio Glendon was the first radio station of York University. However, its beginnings were, to say the least, "humble".

The first Radio Glendon was established in 1980, and transmitted on FM Cable. At that time, its only competition in regards to its format of "alternative programming" was a small FM station in Brampton, CFNY.

Malheureusement, on a laissé expirer le permis d'émission. Après cela, personne n'a vraiment eu l'aptitude de commencer une station de radio. On a fermé à clef la salle où l'appareillage restait.

En 1986, quelques personnes, incluant Stefan Caunter et Michael Fraser, ont décidé d'essayer à recommencer une station. Le problème, c'est qu'ils ont eu l'équipement, mais personne ne l'a utilisé pendant cinq ans.

"It was a case of using what we had properly, and finding out how to properly use it," reflects Caunter. "We had to inform ourselves and get everything going."

The next phase of Radio Glendon has it operating much like a glorified stereo system. The station had already established a record library, and had two turntables and a mixing board on which the records

could be broadcast to listeners in the Pub.

Pendant ce temps, M. Fraser a organisé les affaires de la station. Plus tard, M. Caunter a branché des fils entre Radio Glendon et la cafétéria et les deux résidences, Wood et Hilliard avec l'aide de M. Gordon Elder, qui est ingénieur consultant de technique de la station. Ils l'ont fait par le secteur électrique qu'on a déjà établit.

In 1988, this internal system established by Fraser, was running smoothly. Caunter, who had become station manager by this time, decided that it was time to make the government aware of Radio Glendon. This application for a broadcast licence was a completely new project; the old Radio Glendon being irrelevant to the application. The transmitter was fixed and set for a position to broadcast: at 800 kHz on the AM band.

The biggest obstacle in the way of obtaining the broadcast licence was money. "You can have all the potential and will in the world; you can lobby as much as you want. But it won't get you anywhere without the financial resources. You can't separate an artistic goal from its fiscal reality. When you have the proper financial backing, you demonstrate to the government that you are a good applicant," explained Caunter about the CRTC requirements.

Radio Glendon met these requirements by convincing the CRTC that the station would receive adequate financing for the running of its operations for the next five years. Once they had documentary evidence, the CRTC approved the broadcast licence, and in 1989 CKRG began to broadcast through the wired system, reactivated by Caunter. It broadcasted into the residences as well as the on-campus speakers.

Future plans for CKRG are to set up an antenna in order to broadcast over the airwaves to the community surrounding Glendon. The current station manager, Craig Williams, has said that this should occur in approximately one year. At this time, CKRG will have to change its band to an FM station, in order to be compatible with the antenna's setup.

"When we set out to make the station," says Stefan Caunter, "it was important to set clear goals for the organization, including getting money and people with knowledge to make things happen. It was a question of potential... of leaving something better than what we started with. We wanted to leave our mark by establishing something of relative permanence for future students to enjoy."



Photo: Pro Tem's archives

The 1986 Radio Glendon Executive. From left to right : Michael Fraser, Stefan Caunter, Chris Bennett, David Shantz.

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Technology
Ontario

LIFE AFTER GLENDON

Mark and Angela Terry



Graduating Years: 1980, Arts B.A (Mark)
1979, Honours B.A. and B. of Ed. (Angela)

Occupation: Mark and Angela publish Hollywood Canada Magazine and own and operate the Bayview Playhouse.

The two Glendonites met at the Café de la Terrasse where Mark worked behind the bar between classes. They were married in August, 1981 and had their reception at Casa Loma.

Christian Martel



Diplôme obtenu: 1985, Bacc. pluridisciplinaire en Sciences, santé et environnement

Profession: Principal des communications au ministère des Services gouvernementaux de l'Ontario

"Glendon représente mon "Alma Mater" francophone à Toronto. C'est mon endroit favori pour faire des recherches bibliographiques en français, et un lieu pour rencontrer des collègues et des amis. C'est aussi le site que je préfère pour jouer à la balle molle pendant l'été, et où j'aime toujours aller prendre une bière, en plein air, au Café de la Terrasse."

Al McPherson



Graduating Year: 1979, B.A. in Psychology

Occupation: Researcher for Statistics Canada

"Glendon gives proper attention to what Canada is, where it has been, and where it is going. The unique combination of Canadian focus, small size, and liberal arts makes Glendon the greatest college in Canada, and possibly the whole world."

Dorothy Watson



Graduating year: 1980, Honours B.A., Political Science and French

Occupation: Assistant Vice-President, Human Resource Development at the Credit Union Central of Ontario

"Perhaps even more than the College itself, it was the people we grew to know at Glendon who helped to shape our future paths. It will be wonderful to see these old friends again."

Gord Cochrane

Graduating year: 1980, Honours B.A. in Political Science and History

Occupation: Associate Producer "Metro Morning" CBC

I have a lot of pleasant memories of my years at Glendon: the superb and caring professors who would reluctantly accept essays even though they were late; those long and spirited nights in the pub: Alan Lysaught and his efforts to build a campus radio station; selling scrip to get money for real food; boat races; having the police walk in on an unlicensed party in the pit at Hilliard; getting cable TV without paying for it; smoking my way through boring lectures; all-nighters; the Parti Quebecois poster which used to hang on my wall; losing my virginity; those pointless gen-ed courses; the camaraderie that prevailed in residence.

NOTICE OF ELECTIONS

Nominations will open on February 27, 1991 for the following positions to the council of the Glendon College Students Union (GCSU):

- President
- Vice-President
- Director of Academic Affairs
- Director of Bilingual Affairs
- Director of Clubs and Services
- Director of Communications
- Director of Cultural Affairs
- Director of External Affairs
- Student Senator
- Six (6) Councillors

The student body will also vote on the ratification of the Editor of *Pro Tem* for the 1991-92 school year.

The nomination period will close at 6:00 pm on March 12.

The campaign period begins on March 12 at 6:00 pm and ends on March 26 at midnight.

Polling will take place from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, March 27, 1991 and from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm on March 28, 1991. The polling station will be located in York Hall just outside the Hearth Room.

All questions regarding the Spring 1991 election should be directed to the Chief Returning Officer through the GCSU office.

- By order of the CRO
David Boutin

★ Annonce en français à paraître la semaine prochaine.

Les Amis de Glendon et l'Association des Anciens de Glendon ont le plaisir de vous inviter à la

**Réunion du
25e Anniversaire
de Glendon**

Et oui, le Collège Glendon a vraiment 25 ans. Venez fêter avec nous, durant la fin de semaine du 7, 8 et 9 juin 1991, cet heureux anniversaire et revoir des amis, des professeurs, des membres du personnel.

Vendredi 7 juin

19h30 Réception au Manoir Glendon, offerte par la principale, Roseann Runte, suivie d'*Une soirée musicale* au Café de la Terrasse (permis de vente d'alcool) : Rock & Roll endiable et à la Maison de la Culture (permis de vente d'alcool) : Musique reposante de la Renaissance.

Samedi 8 juin

14h Cérémonie de remise des diplômés 91 et aux diplômés des "années perdues"
19h Dîner spécial, Salle à manger
21h Bal - musique des années 60, 70 & 80. Orchestre, prix de présence.

Dimanche 9 juin

Brunch à la carte dans le Bistro.
PLUS
Lectures, exposition d'oeuvres des diplômés de Glendon
Sports : natation, squash, etc., au Pavillon des Sports
Tennis
Jeux pour enfants

Logement disponible sur le campus.

Réservez votre place dès aujourd'hui. Places limitées.

Fin de semaine (réception du ven., dîner/bal du sam.)	\$50 par personne
Vendredi seulement	\$15
Samedi (dîner & bal)	\$50
Samedi (bal seulement)	\$20

Veuillez envoyer votre bulletin d'inscription et votre chèque à l'Association des Anciens de Glendon à l'adresse indiquée sur le bulletin d'inscription.

Bulletin d'inscription à renvoyer à :
Service de liaison de Glendon
Julie Parna-Stief
C106 York Hall
2275 Bayview Ave.
Toronto, Ont.
M4N 3M6



**25E ANNIVERSAIRE
25TH ANNIVERSARY**



**GLENDON
YORK UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITÉ YORK**

The Friends of Glendon & The Glendon Alumni Association invite you to

**Glendon's
Silver Anniversary
Reunion**

Yes, it really has been 25 years. Come celebrate with us, friends old and new, faculty, and staff at the Glendon College campus, the weekend of June 7, 8 & 9, 1991.

Friday June 7

7:30pm Reception, Glendon Hall, hosted by Principal Roseann Runte, followed by *Une soirée musicale* in the Café de la Terrasse (Licensed) : Raucous Rock & Roll and Maison de la Culture (Licensed) : Relaxing Renaissance.

Saturday June 8

2:00pm Graduation, Class of 1991, and Glendon's Lost Year Grads
7:00pm Catered dinner, Dining Hall
9:00pm Dance - music of 60's, 70's & 80's. Live Band (No jive, Clive!) Door prizes.

Sunday June 9

A la carte brunch, in Le Bistro.
PLUS
Sports, Readings & Screenings of works by Glendon Grads
Swimming, squash, etc., Proctor Field House
Tennis Courts, Kids' Stuff

Accommodation available on campus.

Plan to attend & reserve now. Number of tickets limited.

Weekend (Fri. reception, Sat. Dinner/Dance)	\$50 per person
Friday Only	\$15
Saturday Dinner & Dance	\$50
Saturday Dance Only	\$20

Additional Info (evenings & weekends)

Al McPherson
(416)964-6636
Wally Hucker
(416)690-3262
FAX (416)690-9754

Tel (416)487-6710
FAX (416)487-6786

Mail Reply Coupon to:
Glendon Alumni Association
c/o Glendon Liaison Office
Julie Parna-Stief
C106 York Hall
2275 Bayview Ave.
Toronto, Ont.
M4N 3M6

Oui, j'assisterai avec plaisir à la réunion du 25e anniversaire de Glendon.
Veuillez me réservé _____ place(s)
 Fin de semaine 50\$ Sam. seulement 50\$
 Ven. seulement 15\$ Sam. Bal seulement 20\$
Nom _____
Adresse _____
Ville _____ Prov _____ Code _____
Téléphone _____ jour _____ soir _____
Numéro d'ancien si possible _____

Ci-joint un chèque de \$ _____ payable à l'ordre de l'Association des Anciens de Glendon.
 Oui, j'aimerais réservé un logement sur le campus pour _____ personne(s)
 vendredi
 samedi.

Yes, I'm looking forward to attending Glendon College's 25th Anniversary Reunion.

Please reserve _____ places for:
 Weekend \$50 pp
 Fri. only \$15

Sat. only \$50
 Sat Dance only \$20

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov _____ Code _____
Telephone _____ Day _____ Evening _____
Alumni #, if known _____

Enclosed is a cheque for \$ _____ payable to Glendon College Alumni Association.

Yes, on campus accommodation is required, for _____ people
 Friday
 Saturday.

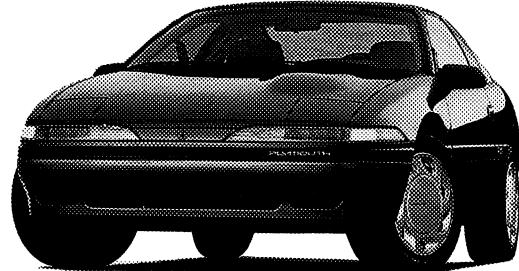
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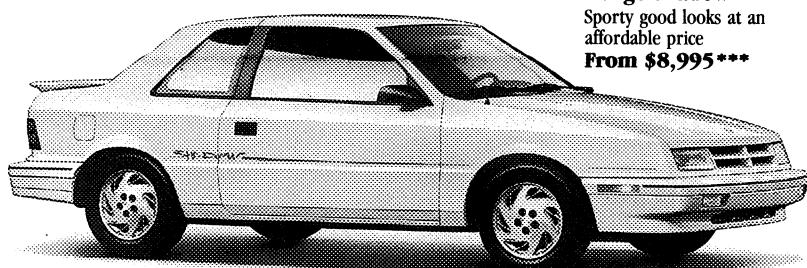
Eagle Summit
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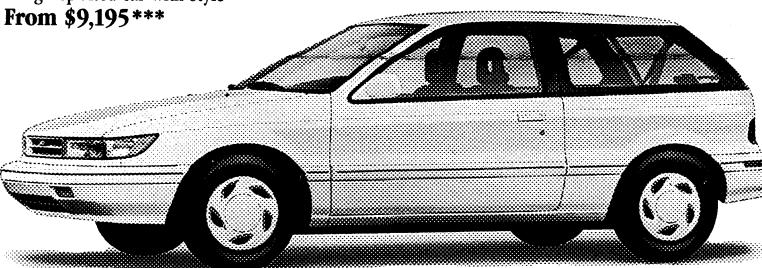
Jeep YJ
The fun-to-drive convertible
From \$11,825***



Eagle Talon
Driving excitement from an
award-winner
From \$15,100***



**Plymouth Sundance/
Dodge Shadow**
Sporty good looks at an
affordable price
From \$8,995***



Plymouth Colt 200
A high-spirited car with style
From \$9,195***

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You've worked hard for your education. And now Chrysler wants to start you on your way with incredible savings on your first new car or truck.

Whatever your taste, from the dynamic, affordable Colt to the adventurous Jeep YJ to the sleek Eagle Talon, you'll save an additional \$750 on any new 1991 Chrysler vehicle of your choice!

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And there's more good news. You can defer your payments for three months on Chrysler Credit approved financed purchases on 48-month terms on selected offers. You will pay the full amount, but Chrysler understands that when you're first starting out this deferral option

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**A deductible may apply. See Dealer for details.

***Manufacturers suggested retail price base vehicle. Price excludes freight, licence, tax and insurance. Dealer order may be necessary. Dealer may sell for less. Offer available until December 31, 1991.



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[†]If you finance at regular rates for 48 months, you may choose to defer your first monthly payment for 90 days. You will pay the amount financed and interest for the 48 month term over 45 months (45 equal monthly payments with a 3-month delay to first installment). Chrysler Credit Canada Ltd. approval required. Offer applies to retail purchases for personal use only. Other Chrysler special reduced finance rate programs cannot be combined with this deferral offer. Purchase and take delivery of any eligible vehicle no later than December 31, 1991 from a participating dealer. See dealer for details.

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